

EXHIBIT 10

Collins English Dictionary



PIONEERS IN DICTIONARY PUBLISHING SINCE 1819



HarperCollins Publishers

Westerhill Road
Bishopbriggs
Glasgow
G64 2QT

Eleventh edition 2011

Reprint 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

© William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd 1979, 1986

© HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994 (Third updated edition),
1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2011

UK EDITION

ISBN 978-0-00-743786-3

AUSTRALIAN EDITION

ISBN 978-0-00-744523-3

NEW ZEALAND EDITION

ISBN 978-0-00-744522-6

Collins® is a registered trademark of
HarperCollins Publishers Limited

www.collinslanguage.com

A catalogue record for this book is available
from the British Library

Designed by Wolfgang Homola

Typeset by Davidson Publishing Solutions, Glasgow

Printed and bound in Italy by LEGO Spa, Lavis (Trento)

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank those authors and publishers who kindly gave permission for copyright material to be used in the Collins corpus. We would also like to thank Times Newspapers Ltd for providing valuable data.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission in writing of the Publisher. This book is sold subject to the conditions that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form of binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

Entered words that we have reason to believe constitute trademarks have been designated as such. However, neither the presence nor absence of such designation should be regarded as affecting the legal status of any trademark.

HarperCollins does not warrant that www.collinsdictionary.com, www.collinslanguage.com or any other website mentioned in this title will be provided uninterrupted, that any website will be error free, that defects will be corrected, or that the website or the server that makes it available are free of viruses or bugs. For full terms and conditions please refer to the site terms provided on the website.

About the type

This dictionary is typeset in CollinsFedra, a special version of the Fedra family of types designed by Peter Bil'ak. CollinsFedra has been customized especially for Collins dictionaries; it includes both sans serif (for headwords) and serif (entries) versions, in several different weights. Its large x-height, its open 'eye', and its basis in the tradition of humanist letterforms make CollinsFedra both familiar and easy to read at small sizes. It has been designed to use the minimum space without sacrificing legibility, as well as including a number of characters and signs that are specific to dictionary typography. Its companion phonetic type is the first of its kind to be drawn according to the same principles as the regular typeface, rather than assembled from rotated and reflected characters from other types. Peter Bil'ak (born 1973, Slovakia) is a graphic and type designer living in the Netherlands. He is the author of two books, *Illegibility* and *Transparency*. As well as the Fedra family, he has designed several other typefaces including *Eureka*. His typotheque.com website has become a focal point for research and debate around contemporary type design.

business **4** *social welfare* (in a Social Services Department) the process of assigning referrals to individual workers, thus changing their status to cases

allochthonous (ə'lɒkθəːnəs) *adj* (of rocks, deposits, etc) found in a place other than where they or their constituents were formed. Compare **autochthonous** (sense 1)

● **ETymology** C20: from Greek *aliochthon*, from *ALLO-* + *khthōn* (genitive *khthonos*) earth

allocation (ælə'kju:ʃən) *n* *rhetoric* a formal or authoritative speech or address, esp one that advises, informs, or exhorts

● **ETymology** C17: from Late Latin *allocūtio*, from Latin *alloqui* to address, from *loqui* to speak

allodial (ə'ləʊdiəl) *adj* **1** (of land) held as an allodium **2** (of tenure) characterized by or relating to the system of holding land in absolute ownership: *the allodial system* **3** (of people) holding an allodium

allodium (ə'ləʊdiəm) or **allod** (æləʊd) *n*, *pl* -odia (-'ləʊdiə) or -ods *history* lands held in absolute ownership, free from such obligations as rent or services due to an overlord. Also: **alodium**

● **ETymology** C17: from Medieval Latin, from Old German *allōd* (unattested) entire property, from *al-* ALL + *-ōd* property; compare Old High German *ōt*, Old English *ēad* property

allogamy (ə'lɒɡəmi) *n* cross-fertilization in flowering plants > **allogamous** *adj*

allograft ('æləʊ,ɡra:ft) *n* a tissue graft from a donor genetically unrelated to the recipient

allograph ('ælə,ɡra:f) *n* **1** a document written by a person who is not a party to it **2** a signature made by one person on behalf of another. Compare **autograph** **3** *linguistics* any of the written symbols that constitute a single grapheme: *m* and *M* are *allographs* in the Roman alphabet > **allographic** (ælə'græfɪk) *adj*

allomerism (ə'lɒmə'rizəm) *n* similarity of crystalline structure in substances of different chemical composition > **allomeric** (ælə'merɪk) or **allomeric** *adj*

allometry (ə'lɒmitri) *n* **1** the study of the growth of part of an organism in relation to the growth of the entire organism **2** a change in proportion of any of the parts of an organism that occurs during growth > **allometric** (ælə'metrik) *adj*

allomone (ælə'məʊn) *n* a chemical substance secreted externally by certain animals, such as insects, affecting the behaviour or physiology of another species detrimentally. Compare **pheromone**

allomorph (ælə'mɔ:f) *n* **1** *linguistics* any of the phonological representations of a single morpheme. For example, the final (s) and (z) sounds of *bets* and *beds* are allomorphs of the English noun-plural morpheme **2** any of two or more different crystalline forms of a chemical compound, such as a mineral > **allo/morphic** *adj*

allomorphism (ælə'mɔ:fɪzəm) *n* variation in the crystalline form of a chemical compound

allonym ('ælənɪm) *n* a name, often one of historical significance or that of another person, assumed by a person, esp an author

allopath ('ælə,pæθ) or **allopathist** (ə'lɒpəθɪst) *n* a person who practises or is skilled in allopathy

allopathic (ælə'pæθɪk) *adj* of, relating to, or used in allopathy > **allopathically** *adv*

allopathy (ə'lɒpəθi) *n* the orthodox medical method of treating disease, by inducing a condition different from or opposed to the cause of the disease. Compare **homeopathy** > **allopathic** (ælə'pæθɪk) *adj* > **allopathically** *adv*

allopatric (ælə'pætrɪk) *adj* (of biological speciation or species) taking place or existing in areas that are geographically separated from one another. Compare **sympatric** > **allopatrically** *adv*

● **ETymology** C20: from *ALLO-* + *-patric*, from Greek *patris* native land

allophane ('ælə'fæm) *n* a variously coloured amorphous mineral consisting of hydrated aluminium silicate and occurring in cracks in some sedimentary rocks

● **ETymology** C19: from Greek *allopphanēs* appearing differently, from *ALLO-* + *phainesthai* to appear

allophone ('ælə'fəʊn) *n* **1** any of several speech sounds that are regarded as contextual or environmental variants of the same phoneme. In English the aspirated initial (p) in *pot* and the unaspirated (p) in *spot* are allophones of the phoneme /p/ **2** *Canadian* a Canadian whose native language is neither French nor English > **allophonic** (ælə'fɒnɪk) *adj*

alloplasm ('ælə'plæzəm) *n* *biology* part of the cytoplasm that is specialized to form cilia, flagella, and similar structures > **alloplasmic** *adj*

allopolyploid ('ælə'pɒli'plɔɪd) *adj* **1** (of cells, organisms, etc) having more than two sets of haploid chromosomes inherited from different species > **2** an interspecific hybrid of this type that is therefore fertile > See also **autopolyploid**, **polyploid** > **allo/poly/ploidy** *n*

allopurinol (ælə'pjuəri,nɒl) *n* a synthetic drug that reduces blood concentrations of uric acid and is administered orally in the treatment of gout. Formula: C₅H₄N₄O

● **ETymology** C20: from *ALLO-* + *PURINE* + *-OL*

All-Ordinaries Index *n* an index of share prices on the Australian Stock Exchange giving a weighted arithmetic average of 245 ordinary shares

allosaur ('ælə'sɔ:) or **allosaurus** (ælə'sɔ:sas) *n* any large carnivorous bipedal dinosaur of the genus *Antrodemus* (formerly *Allosaurus*), common in North America in late Jurassic times: suborder *Theropoda* (theropods)

● **ETymology** C19: from *ALLO-* + *-SAUR*

allosteric (ælə'stɪərɪk) *adj* *biochem* of, relating to, or designating a function of an enzyme in which the structure and activity of the enzyme are modified by the binding of a metabolic molecule **allot** (ə'lɒt) *vb* -lots, -lotting, -lotted (tr) **1** to assign or distribute (shares, etc) **2** to designate for a particular purpose: *money was allotted to cover expenses* **3** (foll by *to*) apportion: *we allotted two hours to the case*

● **ETymology** C16: from Old French *aloter*, from *lot* portion, LOT

allotment (ə'lɒtmənt) *n* **1** the act of allotting; apportionment **2** a portion or amount allotted **3** *Brit* a small piece of usually public land rented by an individual for cultivation

allotrope ('ælə'trəʊp) *n* any of two or more physical forms in which an element can exist: *diamond and graphite are allotropes of carbon*

allotropical (ə'lɒtrəpəs) *adj* (of flowers) having the nectar accessible to any species of insect

allotropism (ə'lɒtrəpɪ) or **allotropism** *n* the existence of an element in two or more physical forms. The most common elements having this property are carbon, sulphur, and phosphorus > **allotropic** (ælə'trɒpɪk) *adj* > **allotropically** *adv*

all'ottava (ælə'ɒtəvə) *adj*, *adv* *music* to be played an octave higher or lower than written. Symbol: 8va

● **ETymology** Italian: at the octave

allottee (ə'lɒti:) *n* a person to whom something is allotted

allotype ('ælə'taɪp) *n* **1** *biology* an additional type specimen selected because of differences from the original type specimen, such as opposite sex or morphological details **2** *immunol* any of the variant forms of a particular immunoglobulin found among members of the same species

all-out *informal* *adj* **1** using one's maximum powers: *an all-out effort* > **adv** **all out** **2** to one's maximum effort or capacity: *he went all out on the home stretch*

all-over *adj* covering the entire surface

allow (ə'laʊ) *vb* **1** (tr) to permit (to do something); let **2** (tr) to set aside: *five hours were allowed to do the job* **3** (tr) to let enter or stay: *they don't allow dogs* **4** (tr) to acknowledge or concede (a point, claim, etc) **5** (tr) to let have; grant: *he was allowed few visitors* **6** (intr; foll by *for*) to take into account: *allow for delays* **7** (intr; often foll by *of*) to permit; admit: *a question that allows of only one reply* **8** (tr; may take a clause as object) *US dialect* to assert; maintain **9** (tr) *archaic* to approve; accept

● **ETymology** C14: from Old French *alouer*, from Late Latin *allaudare* to extol, influenced by Medieval Latin *allocare* to assign, **ALLOCATE**

allowable (ə'laʊəbəl) *adj* permissible; admissible > **allowably** *adv*

allowance (ə'laʊəns) *n* **1** an amount of something, esp money or food, given or allotted usually at regular intervals **2** a discount, as in consideration for something given in part exchange or to increase business; rebate **3** (in Britain) an amount of a person's income that is not subject to a particular tax and is therefore deducted before his or her liability to taxation is assessed **4** a portion set aside to compensate for something or to cover special expenses **5** *Brit education* a salary supplement given to a teacher who is appointed to undertake extra duties and responsibilities **6** admission; concession **7** the act of allowing; sanction; toleration **8** something allowed **9** make allowances or make allowance (usually foll by *for*) **a** to take mitigating circumstances into account in consideration (of) **b** to allow (for) > **vb** **10** (tr) to supply (something) in limited amounts

Alloway ('ælə'wei) *n* a village in Scotland, in South Ayrshire, S of Ayr; birthplace of Robert Burns

allowedly (ə'laʊdli) *adv* (*sentence modifier*) by general admission or agreement; admittedly

alloy (ə'loɪ, ə'lɔɪ) *n* **1** a metallic material, such as steel, brass, or bronze, consisting of a mixture of two or more metals or of metallic elements with nonmetallic elements. Alloys often have physical properties markedly different from those of the pure metals **2** something that impairs the quality or reduces the value of the thing to which it is added > **vb** (ə'lɔɪ) (tr) **3** to add (one metal or element to another metal or element) to obtain a substance with a desired property **4** to debase (a pure substance) by mixing with an inferior element **5** to diminish or impair

● **ETymology** C16: from Old French *aloi* a mixture, from *aloier* to combine, from Latin *alligare*, from *ligare* to bind

alloyed junction *n* a semiconductor junction used in some junction transistors and formed by alloying metal contacts, functioning as emitter and collector regions, to a wafer of semiconductor that acts as the base region. Compare **diffused junction**

allozyme (ælə'zəɪm) *n* any one of a number of different structural forms of the same enzyme coded for by a different allele

● **ETymology** C20: from *ALLO-* + (EN)ZYME

all-points bulletin *n* (in the US) an alert broadcast to all police officers within an area, instructing the arrest of a suspect

all-powerful *adj* possessing supreme power; omnipotent

all-purpose *adj* useful for many things

all right *adj* (*postpositive except in slang use*) **1** adequate; satisfactory **2** unharmed; safe **3** all-right *US slang*

a acceptable: *an all-right book* **b** reliable: *an all-right guy* > *sentence substitute* **4** very well: *used to express assent* > **adv** **5** satisfactorily; adequately: *the car goes all right* **6** without doubt: *he's a bad one, all right* > Also: **alright**

● **USAGE:** See at **alright**

all-round *adj* **1** efficient in all respects, esp in sport; versatile: *an all-round player* **2** comprehensive; many-sided; not narrow: *an all-round education*

all-rounder *n* a versatile person, esp in a sport

All Saints' Day *n* a Christian festival celebrated on Nov 1 to honour all the saints

allseed ('ɔ:l,sɪd) *n* any of several plants that produce many seeds, such as knotgrass

all-singing all-dancing *adj* having every desirable feature possible: *an all-singing all-dancing computer*

all-sorts *pl n* a mixture, esp a mixture of liquorice sweets

All Souls' Day *n* RC Church a day of prayer (Nov 2) for the dead in purgatory

allspice ('ɔ:l,sɪs) *n* **1** a tropical American myrtaceous tree, *Pimenta officinalis*, having small white flowers and aromatic berries **2** the whole or powdered seeds of this berry used as a spice, having a flavour said to resemble a mixture of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg > Also called: **pimento**, **jamaica pepper**

prestonpans (ˈprestənˈpænz) *n* a small town and resort in SE Scotland, in East Lothian on the Firth of Forth: scene of the battle (1745) in which the Jacobite army of Prince Charles Edward defeated government forces under Sir John Cope. Pop: 7153 (2001)

prestress (ˈpriːstres) *vb* (tr) to apply tensile stress to (the steel cables, wires, etc, of a precast concrete part) before the load is applied

prestressed concrete *n* concrete that contains steel wires, cables, etc, that are prestressed within their elastic limit to counteract the stresses that will occur under load

prestwich (ˈprestwɪtʃ) *n* a town in NW England, in Bury unitary authority, Greater Manchester. Pop: 31 693 (2001)

prestwick (ˈprestwɪk) *n* a town in SW Scotland, in South Ayrshire on the Firth of Clyde; international airport, golf course; tourism. Pop: 14 934 (2001)

presumable (ˈpriːzjuːməbəl) *adj* able to be presumed or taken for granted

presumably (ˈpriːzjuːməbli) *adv* (sentence modifier) one presumes or supposes that: *presumably he won't see you, if you're leaving tomorrow*

presume (ˈpriːzjuːm) *vb* 1 (when tr, often takes a clause as object) to take (something) for granted; assume 2 (when tr, often foll by an infinitive) to take upon oneself (to do something) without warrant or permission; dare: *do you presume to copy my work?* 3 (intr; foll by on or upon) to rely or depend: *don't presume on his agreement* 4 law to take as proved until contrary evidence is produced > **presumedly** (ˈpriːzjuːmədli) *adv* > **presumer** *n* > **presuming** *adj* > **presumably** *adv*

● **ETymology** C14: via Old French from Latin *praesumere* to take in advance, from *prae* before + *sumere* to assume

presumption (ˈpriːzʌmpʃən) *n* 1 the act of presuming 2 bold or insolent behaviour or manners 3 a belief or assumption based on reasonable evidence 4 a ground or basis on which to presume 5 law an inference of the truth of a fact from other facts proved, admitted, or judicially noticed

● **ETymology** C13: via Old French from Latin *praesumptiō* a using in advance, anticipation, from *praesumere* to take beforehand; see **PRESUME**

presumptive (ˈpriːzʌmpʃɪv) *adj* 1 based on presumption or probability 2 affording reasonable ground for belief 3 of or relating to embryonic tissues that become differentiated into a particular tissue or organ: *presumptive epidermis* > **presumptively** *adv* > **presumptiveness** *n*

presumptuous (ˈpriːzʌmpʃjuəs) *adj* 1 characterized by presumption or tending to presume; bold; forward 2 an obsolete word for **presumptive** > **presumptuously** *adv* > **presumptuousness** *n*

presuppose (ˈpriːsəˈpəʊz) *vb* (tr) 1 to take for granted; assume 2 to require or imply as a necessary prior condition 3 philosophy, logic, linguistics to require (a condition) to be satisfied as a precondition for a statement to be either true or false or for a speech act to be felicitous. *Have you stopped beating your wife?* presupposes that the person addressed has a wife and has beaten her > **presupposition** (ˈpriːsəˈpəʊzɪʃən) *n*

preteen (ˈpriːtiːn) *n* a boy or girl approaching his or her teens

pretence or **US pretense** (ˈpriːtens) *n* 1 the act of pretending 2 a false display; affectation 3 a claim, esp a false one, to a right, title, or distinction 4 make-believe or feigning 5 a false claim or allegation; pretext 6 a less common word for **pretension** (sense 3)

pretend (ˈpriːtend) *vb* 1 (when tr, usually takes a clause as object or an infinitive) to claim or allege (something untrue) 2 (tr; may take a clause as object or an infinitive) to make believe, as in a play: *you pretend to be Ophelia* 3 (intr; foll by to) to present a claim, esp a dubious one: *to pretend to the throne* 4 (intr; foll by to) obsolete to aspire as a candidate or suitor (for) > **adj** fanciful; make-believe; simulated: *a pretend gun*

● **ETymology** C14: from Latin *praetendere* to stretch forth, feign, from *prae* in front + *tendere* to stretch

pretender (ˈpriːtendə) *n* 1 a person who pretends or makes false allegations 2 a person who mounts a claim, as to a throne or title

pretension (ˈpriːtensən) *n* 1 (often plural) a false or unsupportable claim, esp to merit, worth, or importance 2 a specious or unfounded allegation; pretext 3 the state or quality of being pretentious

pretensive (ˈpriːtensɪv) *adj* Caribbean pretentious

pretentious (ˈpriːtensjəs) *adj* 1 making claim to distinction or importance, esp undeservedly 2 having or creating a deceptive outer appearance of great worth; ostentatious > **pretentiously** *adv* > **pretentiousness** *n*

preter- prefix beyond, more than, or exceeding: *preternatural*

● **ETymology** from Latin *praeter-*, from *praeter*

preterhuman (ˈpriːtəˈhjuːmən) *adj* rare beyond what is human

preterite or **US preterit** (ˈpriːtərɪt) *grammar n*

1 a tense of verbs used to relate past action, formed in English by inflection of the verb, as *jumped*, *swam* 2 a verb in this tense > **adj** 3 denoting this tense

● **ETymology** C14: from Late Latin *praeteritum* (tempus) past (time, tense), from Latin *praeterire* to go by, from *PRATER-* + *ire* to go

preterition (ˈpriːtərɪʃən) *n* 1 the act of passing over or omitting 2 Roman law the failure of a testator to name one of his children in his will, thus invalidating it 3 (in Calvinist theology) the doctrine that God passed over or left unpredestined those not elected to final salvation

● **ETymology** C17: from Late Latin *praeteritiō* a passing over

preteritive (ˈpriːtərɪtɪv) *adj* (of a verb) having only past tense forms

preterm (ˈpriːtɜːm) *adj* 1 (of a baby) born prematurely > **adj** 2 prematurely

pretermit (ˈpriːtɜːmɪt) *vb* -mits, -mitting, -mitted (tr) rare 1 to overlook intentionally; disregard 2 to fail to do; neglect; omit > **pretermission** (ˈpriːtɜːmɪʃən) *n* > **pretermitter** *n*

● **ETymology** C16: from Latin *praetermittere* to let pass, from *PRATER-* + *mittere* to send, release

preternatural (ˈpriːtəˈnætʃrəl) *adj* 1 beyond what is ordinarily found in nature; abnormal 2 another word for **supernatural** > **preternaturally** *adv* > **preternaturalism** *n* > **preternaturalness** or **preternaturality** *n*

● **ETymology** C16: from Medieval Latin *praeternaturalis*, from Latin *praeter naturam* beyond the scope of nature

pretest (ˈpriːtest) *vb* (tr) 1 to test (something) before presenting it to its intended public or client > *n* (ˈpriːtest) 2 the act or instance of pretesting

pretext (ˈpriːtekst) *n* 1 a fictitious reason given in order to conceal the real one 2 a specious excuse; pretence

● **ETymology** C16: from Latin *praetextum* disguise, from *praetextere* to weave in front, disguise; see **TEXTURE**

pretexting (ˈpriːtekstɪŋ) *n* the practice of deceiving individuals into surrendering personal information for fraudulent purposes

pretonic (ˈpriːtɒnɪk) *adj* denoting or relating to the syllable before the one bearing the primary stress in a word

pretor (ˈpriːtə) *n* a variant spelling of **praetor**

Pretoria (ˈpriːtɔːrɪə) *n* a city in N South Africa, the administrative capital of South Africa; formerly capital of Transvaal province; two universities (1873, 1930); large steelworks. Pop: 525 384 (2001). Also called: Tshwane

Pretorius (ˈpriːtɔːriəs) *n* 1 Andries Wilhelmus Jacobus (ˈændrɪs wɪlhɪlmys jaːˈkoːbʏs). 1799–1853, a Boer leader in the Great Trek (1838) to escape British sovereignty; he also led an expedition to the Transvaal (1848). The town Pretoria was named after him 2 his son, **Marthinus Wessels** (ˈmɑːtɪnɪs ˈwesəls). 1819–1901, first president of the South African Republic (1857–71) and of the Orange Free State (1859–63)

prettify (ˈprɪtɪfaɪ) *vb* -fies, -fying, -fied (tr) to make pretty, esp in a trivial fashion; embellish > **prettification** *n* > **prettifier** *n*

pretty (ˈprɪti) *adj* -tier, -tiest 1 pleasing or appealing in a delicate or graceful way 2 dainty, neat, or charming 3 commendable; good of its kind: *he replied*

with a pretty wit 4 informal often ironic excellent, grand, or fine: *here's a pretty mess!* 5 informal lacking in masculinity; effeminate; foppish 6 Scot vigorous or brave 7 an archaic word for elegant 8 a pretty penny informal a large sum of money 9 sitting pretty informal well placed or established financially, socially, etc > *n*, *pl* -ties 10 a pretty person or thing > *adv* 11 informal fairly or moderately; somewhat 12 informal quite or very > *vb* -ties, -tying, -tied 13 (tr; often foll by up) to make pretty; adorn > **prettily** *adv* > **prettiness** *n*

● **ETymology** Old English *prættig* clever; related to Middle Low German *prattich* obstinate, Dutch *prettig* glad, Old Norse *prettugr* cunning

pretty-pretty *adj* informal excessively or ostentatiously pretty

pretzel (ˈpretsəl) *n* a brittle savoury biscuit, in the form of a knot or stick, glazed and salted on the outside, eaten esp in Germany and the US

● **ETymology** C19: from German, from Old High German *breizella*; perhaps related to Medieval Latin *bracellus* bracelet, from Latin *brachium* arm

Pre-U *n* (in Britain) a public examination for secondary school pupils wishing to enter university, offered as an alternative to A level

Preussen (ˈprɔysən) *n* the German name for Prussia

prevail (ˈpriːveɪl) *vb* (intr) 1 (often foll by over or against) to prove superior; gain mastery: *skill will prevail* 2 to be or appear as the most important feature; be prevalent 3 to exist widely; be in force 4 (often foll by on or upon) to succeed in persuading or inducing > **prevailer** *n*

● **ETymology** C14: from Latin *praevalēre* to be superior in strength, from *prae* beyond + *valēre* to be strong

prevailing (ˈpriːveɪlɪŋ) *adj* 1 generally accepted; widespread: *the prevailing opinion* 2 most frequent or conspicuous; predominant: *the prevailing wind is from the north* > **prevailingly** *adv*

prevalent (ˈprevalənt) *adj* 1 widespread or current 2 superior in force or power; predominant > **prevalence** or **prevalentness** *n* > **prevalently** *adv*

● **ETymology** C16 (in the sense: powerful): from Latin *praevalens* very strong, from *praevalēre*: see **PREVAIL**

prevaricate (ˈpriːvæɪˌkeɪt) *vb* (intr) to speak or act falsely or evasively with intent to deceive > **prevarication** *n* > **prevaricator** *n*

● **ETymology** C16: from Latin *praevaricārī* to walk crookedly, from *prae* beyond + *varicare* to straddle the legs; compare Latin *vārus* bent

prevenient (ˈpriːviːniənt) *adj* coming before; anticipating or preceding > **preveniently** *adv*

● **ETymology** C17: from Latin *praevenire* to precede, **PREVENT**

prevent (ˈpriːvent) *vb* 1 (tr) to keep from happening, esp by taking precautionary action 2 (tr; often foll by from) to keep (someone from doing something); hinder; impede 3 (intr) to interpose or act as a hindrance 4 (tr) archaic to anticipate or precede > **preventable** or **preventible** *adj* > **preventability** or **preventibility** *n* > **preventably** or **preventably** *adv*

● **ETymology** C15: from Latin *praevenire*, from *prae* before + *venire* to come

preverter (ˈpriːvɛntə) *n* 1 a person or thing that prevents 2 nautical a rope or other piece of gear rigged to prevent a sail from gybing

prevention (ˈpriːvɛnʃən) *n* 1 the act of preventing 2 a hindrance, obstacle, or impediment

preventive (ˈpriːvɛntɪv) *adj* 1 tending or intended to prevent or hinder 2 med a tending to prevent disease; prophylactic *b* of or relating to the branch of medicine concerned with prolonging life and preventing disease 3 (in Britain) of, relating to, or belonging to the customs and excise service or the coastguard > *n* 4 something that serves to prevent or hinder 5 med any drug or agent that tends to prevent or protect against disease 6 another name for **contraceptive** > Also (except sense 3):

preventative (ˈpriːvɛntətɪv) > **preventively** *adv* > **preventiveness** *n*

preverbal (ˈpriːvɜːbəl) *adj* 1 being before the development of speech: *preverbal infants* 2 grammar coming before the verb